

GEN. MISCELLANY

FOREIGN.

REV. JOHN ELIOT,
of the North American Indians.
[Continued from page 53.]

of the first Christian
of Indians at Natick.
by the opposition of either
or Princess, Mr. Eliot pro-
his work of civilizing and
the Indian Tribes. His
accomplish these objects went
and, mutually aided each
have already seen his suc-
some of them together
and, others in the vicin-
ity. But, as Christianity
among them, he wished
those who embraced it into
the community, and to asso-
ciate together as a Christian

much difficulty in the
ment of his plan. His own
best display his Christian
many discouragements.
work of the Lord that
among them, (says Mr.
summer of 1650,) is to gath-
er from their scattered
first, into civil society,
religiosity, and both by the
of the word of the Lord.
that in past, they were very
to begin that work, and to
the place intended; but
because I hoped for
from England, where-
the work this summer.
came, and no supply,
think what a damping it
my heart smote me,
so much to man and
supposing their earnest affec-
without any such re-
thought that God would
to go on, and only to look
whose work it is. And
looked up to him, I ad-
others, and found that their
with me: so I recom-
Church, and we sought
of fasting and prayer, and
been acting herein ac-
tivities."

under his encouragement
a considerable body of In-
dians united together, and built
in 1651, on the banks of
river, about 18 miles south-
Boston. This town they
called it. It consisted of three
on the Boston side of
and one on the other. To
was attached a piece of
of the houses were built
Indian fashion. One large
erected in the English style,
ment of which was em-
School-room in the week,
of worship on the Lord's
canopy of mats was rais-
for Mr. Eliot and his
and other sorts of canopies
to sit under, the men and
placed apart. The upper
of wardrobe, where the
up their skins, and other
value. In a corner of this
ment was partitioned off
with a bed and bedstead
was likewise a large
of a circular figure,
trees, and a foot-bridge
the foundation of which
with stone; with several
after the English fashion.

we shall have recourse to
tive, as it furnishes a wor-
of his perseverance in con-
of those prudent
methods by which he
rariant and indolent ha-
them.
necessity have a house
in, and wherein to lay
clothes, which can-
I set the Indians,
square timber; and
I went, and many of
and on their shoulders
together. These
do; but this also
wages carefully for all
set them about, which
management to labor. I pur-
to call them together
break and prepare their
against the Spring, and for
works, which are not a
enterprise. There is a
which divideth between
grounds and dwelling
which, though they easi-
yet in the Spring it is
for daily passing over,
women and children. I
therefore, that this
make a foot-bridge
time in the Spring as
daily use of it. I told
my reason of it,
to go with me to do
they cheerfully did;
own hands did build a
long, and nine feet
that it might stand

above the floods. When we had done,
I called them together and prayed, and
gave thanks to God, and taught them
out of a portion of Scripture; and, at
parting, I told them I was glad of their
readiness to labor, when I advised them
thereunto; and, inasmuch as it had
been hard and tedious labor in the wa-
ter, if any of them desired wages for
their work, I would give them; yet,
seeing that it was for their own use, if
they should do all this labor in love, I
should take it well, and as I may have
occasion, remember it. They answered
me, they were far from desiring any
wages when they do their own work;
but, on the other hand, were thankful to
me that I had assembled them, and
counselled them in a work so needful for
them. Wherefore I replied, I was glad
to see them so ingenious.

Our work in civilizing them goes on
slowly for want of tools: for though I
have bought a few for them, we can do
but little; for a few will set but a few to
work, and they are very dear too. Had
I store of hoes this Autumn, either to
lend them, or to sell to them at mod-
erate prices, we should prepare, by God's
blessing, good store of ground for corn
against next year: and had I wherewith
to buy corn to carry up to the place, & have
it in readiness to supply them, that so
they might tarry at their work, and not
be taken off by the necessity of going to
get food, it would be a great further-
ance: and had we but the means of
maintaining a discreet, diligent man to
work with them, and guide them in their
work, that also would much promote
our success. And many such things I
could propose as very requisite unto this
work; but I lay my hand upon my
mouth. I will say no more. I have
left it with the Lord. I see that he will
have us to content ourselves with little,
low, poor things, that all the power and
praise may be given to his great Name.
He hath hitherto appeared, and he will
appear, for his own eternal praise, in
shining, in his due season, on the day of
our small things."

When the Indians had settled them-
selves at Natick, they applied to Mr.
Eliot for a form of civil Government.
He referred them to the advice which
Jethro gave to Moses:—*Moreover, thou
shalt provide out of all the people able
men, such as fear God, men of truth,
hating covetousness; and place such
over them, to be rulers of thousands, and
rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and
rulers of tens.* (Exod. xviii. 21.)

In compliance with this counsel, about
100 of them held an assembly, and chose
one ruler of the 100, two rulers of 50,
and ten rulers of 10. After the rulers of
10 were chosen, they placed themselves
in order, and every individual ranged
himself under the one whom he chose.

When this was settled, they entered
into the following covenant:

"We do give ourselves and our chil-
dren unto God to be his people. He
shall rule us in all our affairs; not only
in our religion and the affairs of the
Church, but also in all our works and
affairs in this world. God shall rule
over us. *The Lord is our Judge: the
Lord is our Lawgiver: the Lord is our
King: he will save us.* The wisdom
which God has taught us in his Book,
that shall guide us and direct us in the
way. O Jehovah, teach us wisdom to
find out thy wisdom in thy Scriptures.
Let the grace of Christ help us, because
Christ is the wisdom of God. Send thy
Spirit into our hearts, and let it teach
us. Lord take us to be thy people, and
let us take thee to be our God."

A great Assembly held at Natick.

The new converts continued several
years under the character of Catechu-
mens; and were visited, during their
probation, by Mr. Eliot, or some other
divine, every week, who catechised
their children, preached on some Ar-
ticle of the Christian Faith, and answered
such questions as the Indians proposed
to them. A day was, at length, appoint-
ed, which they called "Natoomakteac-
kesuk," or, "the day of asking ques-
tions;" when many ministers and their
friends, assisted by the best interpre-
ters, met at Natick, to judge of the fit-
ness of the Indians to be admitted to
Christian Communion.

This great assembly was held on the
13th of October, 1652, when about fifteen
Indians made distinct and open con-
fessions of their faith in Christ, and of
the efficacy of the Word on their minds. In
Mr. Eliot's report of these confessions,
published in the Tract entitled "Tears
of Repentance," he says, "That he had
not knowingly, or willingly, made their
confessions better than they made them
themselves; but he is verily persuaded,
on good grounds, that he has rather
rendered them weaker than they deliv-
ered them; partly by missing some
words of weight in some sentences, par-
tly by abbreviating some passages, and
partly by reason of the different idioms
of their language from ours."

Our readers may form a judgment of
these Confessions, by one which we shall
here extract.

The Confession of Ponampham, on the Fast-day, before the Great Assembly.

Before I prayed to God, I committed
all manner of sins; and when I heard in
the Catechism, that God made me, I did
not believe it, because I knew I sprang
from my father and mother: and, there-
fore, I despised the word, and therefore,
again I did act all sins, & I did love them.

Then God was merciful to me to let
me hear that word, that *all shall pray
from the rising to the setting sun*; and
then I considered whether I should pray,
but I found not in my heart that all should
pray: but then I considered of praying,
and what would become of me if I did
not pray, and what would become of me
if I did pray. But I thought if I did
pray, the Sachems would be angry; be-
cause they did not say, Pray to God; and,
therefore, I did not yet pray; but, con-
sidering of that word, that *all shall pray*,
I was troubled, and I found in my heart,
that I would pray to God; and yet I
feared that others would laugh at me;
and, therefore, I did not yet pray.

Afterward God was yet merciful to
me, and I heard that God made the
world and the first man, and I thought it
was true, and, therefore, I would pray
to God, because he hath made all; and
yet when I did pray, I thought I did not
pray aright, because I prayed for the
sake of man, and I thought this was a
great sin: but then I wondered at God's
free mercy to me, for I saw God made
me, and gives me all mercies, and then I
was troubled, and saw that many were
my sins, and that I do not yet believe.
Then I prayed; yet my heart sinned,
for I prayed only with my mouth: and
then I repented of my sins, and then a
little I considered, and remembered
God's love to us. But I was a sinner,
and many were my sins, and a little I
repented of them, and yet again I sinned,
and quickly was my heart full of sin;
and then again was my heart angry with
myself; and often I lost all this again,
and fell into sin.

Then I heard that word that God sent
Moses into Egypt, and promised, *I
will be with thee.* That promise I con-
sidered; but I thought that in vain I
did seek, and I was ashamed that I did
so: and I prayed, "O God, teach me
truly to pray, not only before man, but
before God; and pardon all my sins."

Again, I heard that word that Christ
taught through every town and village,
Repent, and believe, and be saved: and
a little I believed this word, and I loved
it; and then I saw all my sins, and pray-
ed for pardon.

Again, I heard that word, *He that
casteth off God, him will God cast off*:
and I found in my heart that I had done
this, and I feared because of this my
sin, lest God should cast me off, and that
I should for ever perish in hell, because
God hath cast me off, I having cast off
God. Then I was troubled about hell,
and what shall I do if I be damned.

Then I heard that word, *If ye repent
and believe, God pardons all sins*: then
I thought, "O that I had this!" I desir-
ed to repent and believe; and I begged
of God, "On give me repentance and
faith! freely do it for me!" and I saw
God was merciful to do it. But I did
not attend the Lord only sometimes, and
I now confess that I am ashamed of my
sins: my heart is broken and melted in
me: I am angry at myself: I desire
pardon in Christ: I betrust my soul
with Christ, that he may do it for me."

These Indians, it must be recollected,
could, as yet, neither read nor write.
Their Confessions were made before a
large assembly of English, and were
often interrupted by the interpreters for
the more full understanding of the mean-
ing, which is a sufficient apology for
any want of method or clearness of ex-
pression.

These Confessions were considered
by Mr. Eliot and his friends as indicat-
ing the efficacious influence of the word
of God, by the teaching of the Holy Spi-
rit, on the hearts of those who made
them. Various Indians were, in conse-
quence, baptized, and admitted to the
Holy Communion; and thus was the
first Indian Church formed at Natick,
in the year of our Lord 1660.

(To be continued.)

SIXTEENTH REPORT OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

[Concluded from page 54.]

Translations.

Translations of the Scriptures, of the
Liturgy, and of religious and instruc-
tive Tracts, form a portion of the Soci-
ety's plans, to which it may look with
much hope and expectation.

The Report informs us, that a fount
of Persian types is preparing, at the
charge of the Society, on a new princi-
ple; whereby printed books in that lan-
guage will exactly resemble Persian
MSS. which they have never hitherto
done, and which will render them pecu-
liarly acceptable to the Natives of that
country.

Scriptures.

It is the determination of the Com-
mittee to spare no labor, nor reasonable

cost, to perfect the efforts of the late
Mr. Martyn; and to add the Old Tes-
tament to his Translations of the New
Testament into Persian and Hindoos-
tance: nor will they fail to use every ef-
fort to procure an acceptable Transla-
tion of the Old Testament into Arabic,
to accompany the New Testament al-
ready finished at Calcutta.

The Committee possess, by the favor
of Divine Providence, the means of ac-
complishing these objects: and they
hope to see, in due course of time, by
the efforts of the British and Foreign
Bible Society and its Missionary coad-
jutors, the whole Mahomedan world in
possession of the Sacred Word.

Mr. Corrie having brought with him
from India some copies of Martyn's
Hindoostanee New Testament, of which
3000 had been there printed, recom-
mended that an edition should be pre-
pared in this country. The Committee
proposed this measure to the British
and Foreign Bible Society, and suggest-
ed the stereotyping of the work; offer-
ing, with this view, the use of the new
Persian fount which they are preparing.
The proposal was readily adopted.
When the new fount is completed, it
will be placed at the service of that
Society.

The Gospel of St. Matthew, in Bul-
lom, by Mr. Nylander, is now printing
by the British and Foreign Bible Soci-
ety, in parallel columns, Bulloom and
English. When finished, the edition
will be forwarded to Sierra Leone, for
the use of the Bulloom Schools.

The death of Dr. Buchanan occasion-
ing a difficulty in the completion of the
Syriac New Testament, an edition of
which he had undertaken, the Commit-
tee gladly assented to Mr. Lee's taking
charge of the work on behalf of the Brit-
ish and Foreign Bible Society.

Liturgy.

Mr. Corrie presented to the Commit-
tee some copies of the Liturgy, in Hin-
doostanee, begun by Mr. Martyn, and
completed by himself, of which an edi-
tion of 500 copies had been printed in
India. The Occasional Services, in par-
ticular, had excited much attention
among the natives. The exact order of
the Liturgy had been followed, though
it was at first found to be intricate to the
Natives; but it was adopted, as it was
thought expedient to prevent prejudice,
from any unfriendly representations that
might have been made, as though the
work differed from the authorized Lit-
urgy.

Translations of the Morning and
Evening Prayer into Bulloom have been
received from Mr. Nylander.

The Prayer-Book and Homily Society
is lending its aid in printing the Hin-
doostanee and Bulloom versions of the
Liturgy. By the combined operation of
the two Societies, the Committee hope,
in due time, to assist millions in the use
of our Scriptural Form of Worship.

Tracts.

The Society is under great obligation,
with respect to Tracts, to the Clergy-
man mentioned in the last Report. To
those which he had before prepared, he
has added a very efficient pamphlet, en-
titled, "The Spirit of British Missions."
It was prepared by the Author, with a
view to its being translated into German,
Dutch, and French, and circulated on
the Continent; in order to awaken,
among Foreign Protestants, a sacred
emulation in the diffusion of Christiani-
ty. The Committee advised its publi-
cation in this country, previously to its
being sent abroad for translation, as it
conveys important information on the
subject of Missions, in a manner well
adapted to excite attention. It is par-
ticularly recommended for distribution,
to those Friends of Missions, who wish to
conciliate to this great cause the regard
of opulent or benevolent persons, who
may not have hitherto felt interested
therein. The profits of the English
Edition have been devoted by the author
to the benefit of the Ship Fund. In or-
der to its being translated and circula-
ted on the Continent, the Committee
authorised Dr. Steinkopf, in a late jour-
ney which he has taken to promote the
objects of the British and Foreign Bible
Society, to place 50l. at the disposal of a
Committee of his friends who might be
willing to superintend the translation
and distribution.

The same clergyman has favored the
Society with an elaborate Tract, entitled
"Faithful Historic Records;" calculat-
ed to convey to the Mahomedan and the
Heathen a concise but comprehensive
view of all the great points in the histo-
ry of religion and of mankind; and thus
to detect their own errors, by combin-
ing the knowledge of genuine History
with that of the true religion.

The Tract entitled "The way of
Truth and Life," mentioned in the last
Report, will be stereotyped, both in Ara-
bic and Persian, with all convenient
speed.

The Compendium of Christianity,
and Pococke's Grotius, both in Arabic,
have been put into circulation by the
various channels which have presented
themselves.

Students.

The Committee will now advert to
the last subject to which they proposed
more particularly to call the attention of
the Meeting—that of the Students in
preparation for future labor.

Twelve Englishmen and four Ger-
mans are under a course of instruction,
with a view to Holy Orders. The Rev.
Deocar Schmid continues his prepara-
tions for India; and will be joined by his
brother, the Rev. Bernard Schmid.

Many more offers of service have
been made than your Committee have
been able, or have thought it expedient
to accept. Not a few, indeed, have
been of such a nature, that they cannot
but earnestly advise all who think of pro-
posing themselves for this arduous
work, well to count the cost, and to view
impartially their own situation and char-
acter: and the Committee are the
more urgent on this head, as their rea-
sonable expectations and hopes have not
been without disappointment, from cap-
rice, self-will, or worldly-mindedness,
after considerable expense had been in-
curred.

While the Committee thus advert to
the Students who are preparing at the
charge of the Society, they cannot but
congratulate the Meeting on the in-
crease of Volunteer Laborers in the
same cause.

During the year, they have received
personal assurances from various Cler-
gymen proceeding to India as Chap-
lains to the East-India Company, of
their hearty approbation of the Society's
designs and proceedings, and of their
own determination to co-operate there-
in every way compatible with the im-
mediate duties of their office.

On other Foreign Stations also, more
immediately under the Crown, your
Committee trust that the number of
those clergymen is gradually augment-
ing, whose learning, influence, piety,
and zeal, will render them efficient au-
xilaries in meliorating the moral and re-
ligious condition of the Mahomedan and
heathen world.

The correspondence of such clergymen
is earnestly requested. Information
respecting the condition of the na-
tives around them, with suggestions for
their benefit, will be always thankfully
received; and any judicious plans which
the clergymen themselves may set on
foot for the Spiritual good of the natives,
will be heartily supported by the Soci-
ety, to the utmost of its power.

The Committee cannot but add their
unfeigned acknowledgements, in the
name of the Society, to His Majesty's
Government, both at home and abroad,
for the ready and liberal aid rendered,
at all times, to its exertions.

Before the Committee conclude, they
will advert to a Regulation of the Soci-
ety which the happy events of the time
enable them to act upon, on a larger
scale than has been before practicable.
They allude to the xxxivth rule, which
enjoins that "a friendly intercourse be
maintained with other Protestant Soci-
eties engaged in the same benevolent
design of propagating the Gospel of Jesus
Christ."

The state of war in which this country
has been so long engaged, has nearly
precluded the Society from any applica-
tion of this rule beyond the limits of the
United Kingdom: but the return of
universal peace opening the friendly in-
tercourse which all true Christians in
the world will ever desire to maintain,
the Committee have availed themselves
of the opportunity, to diffuse informa-
tion on the subject of Missions, and to
offer to Foreign Protestants every prac-
ticable degree of co-operation.

The friends of Christianity in the
British colonies are beginning to take a
most important share in the propagation
of the Faith, by directing and assisting
in the very scene of action, the efforts
of the various Societies. Your Committee
cannot, indeed, but hope that the day is
not far distant, when there shall not be a
foreign British Possession throughout
the world, in which some active friends
will not be occupied in promoting and
directing the efforts of the Bible and
Missionary Societies.

But other Christian Communions are
coming forward to take their share in
this work of mercy to mankind. Your
Committee have thought it their duty
to distribute Publications on the subject
of Missions, wherever opportunities oc-
curred of awakening Foreign Christians
to a sense of their importance: and they
will continue to do this, in order to pro-
mote, so far as lies in their power, that
combined effort in the whole Christian
Church for the hastening of Christ's
Kingdom, which will be the means, in
all likelihood, of its full establishment in
the world.

Your Committee learn with much
satisfaction, that the Missionary Spirit,
which had been depressed on the Con-
tinent by the peculiar circumstances of
late years, is reviving, and widely diffu-
sing itself. They have opened an in-
tercourse with a Missionary Institution
established at Basle; and they will ren-
der every aid in their power to any other
Societies which may rise among the

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from Europe.

London, Feb. 5.—On the 28th Jan. the Prince Regent proceeded to the Parliament House and opened the session by a speech from the throne. On his way thither he was insulted by the populace; and on his return was attacked with stones by a mob—the windows of his carriage were broken—Lord J. Murray, who attended the Regent in the state carriage received a wound; and his Royal Highness providentially escaped through the interference of the military.

The House of Commons, took up the subject of this outrage, and voted nem. con. an Address to the Prince Regent; which was immediately presented to him at Carlton House. It was as follows:—

"We your Royal Highness dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons House of Parliament, beg leave humbly to express our abhorrence of the outrage offered this day to the person of your Royal Highness, and regret that there should be found a person in these dominions capable of committing so daring and flagrant an act. It is the earnest wishes of your faithful Commons, in which they must be joined by all descriptions of faithful subjects that your Royal Highness would be pleased to direct such measures to be taken as should lead to the apprehension of the authors and abettors of the outrage."

The Prince Regent's Answer.

"This additional proof of your loyalty and attachment affords me the highest satisfaction. Relying on the affections of the greatest part of his Majesty's subjects, I have nothing to regret but a breach of the laws. I have ordered that the persons concerned in that daring outrage should be brought before the proper tribunals."

Jan. 31.—A proclamation has been published, offering 1000*l.* reward for the apprehension of the person or persons guilty of the late treasonable attempt on the life of the Prince Regent.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Six o'clock.—A letter from Bordeaux, this instant received, gives an account of a sedition which had just taken place in that town, and which was attended with fatal consequences. The people sought to oppose the embarkation of the corn destined for other departments. The opposition was so violent, that the military were called in and were obliged to fire upon them. A considerable number of persons were left dead on the spot, and a yet greater number wounded.

Sanguinary Scenes.

The War in South America is assuming new vigor and cruelty. The last accounts, received at Baltimore, from Margareta, to Feb. 19, contain the following particulars:—

"On the 10th of Feb. last, Bolivar with less than 1000 men, defeated the army of the royalists, consisting of 3000, leaving on the field of battle 1000 men, who were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, and one general officer slain. The particulars of this action are as follow:—General Bolivar made an attack on some of the outposts in the vicinity of Cumana on the 4th of Feb., and was defeated. He retreated towards Barcelona with a force amounting to 1000 men—the remainder were with Gen. Arismendi, one or two hundred miles in the interior, and incapable of forming a junction at Cumana. Gen. Bolivar despatched an express to Arismendi, with directions to join him at Barcelona, where he intended to risk an action with the royalists. In the mean time, the fleet commanded by Admiral Brian, lay off the mouth of the harbor, ready for the reception of Bolivar and his army, if the result of the anticipated action should prove unfavorable. On the 10th, Bolivar gained the convent about two miles from Barcelona, where he lay concealed with his forces. About three o'clock the royalists entered Barcelona, and began a dreadful massacre, supposing Bolivar had made good his retreat to the mouth of the river. At 10 o'clock, P. M. Bolivar entered the city about 1000 strong, secured the gates, and came upon the royal party at an unsuspecting moment. The royalists were then committing the most shocking barbarities—the young and the old, men and children, and even women in a state of pregnancy, were all put indiscriminately to the sword. The royalists were at last compelled to force the gates of the city, and make their escape, leaving 1000 men and officers, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Bolivar lost in this engagement, 3 colonels, 7 captains, and about 400 non-commissioned officers & soldiers killed & wounded.

Gen. Bolivar with his remaining forces followed the flying enemy. At 5 o'clock in the morning of the 11th, the royal army was again attacked by Gen. Arismendi, at the head of 1900 men, 800 of whom were cavalry, by whom the royalists were literally cut to pieces. They fled towards Cumana, with the whole patriotic force in full pursuit, and it is supposed that very few will reach that city in safety. On the 12th, Gen. Bolivar, by an express, ordered Ad. Brian to be in readiness with the second division of his fleet, to intercept any of his enemies, if they should attempt an escape by water, and to stop all supplies from that quarter, while he himself in the rear, deprives them of all supplies from the country. The royalists have at Cumana, one sloop of war, three gun brigs and one schooner, not half manned. The second division of the patriotic navy, consists of the Indian Lebre of 14, 12 pound carronades, and one long 12 pound travelling gun—the Decatur, mounting two long 18 pounders and four 12 pound carronades—the Diana, mounting five nine pounders, and a prize brig called the Republic, carrying 12 carronades of 12 pounds—the sch. Mary-Ann, of 4 guns, with all the privateers under the flag of Venezuela, all well manned and principally by Americans & French. The commanders were all Americans or Frenchmen.

A rumor was in circulation at St. Thomas, that the fleet had sailed from Lagaira, to the relief of Cumana, or to blockade the port of Margareta.—This it is presumed will avail nothing, as it is confidently expected that before the Spanish fleet could work up to Cumana, it will be in the possession of the patriots. By a blockade of Margareta, the Spanish fleet will be compelled to divide their force into three squadrons, which would put the safety of the whole fleet in jeopardy. Gen. Bolivar in a letter to Admiral Brian, dated 13th, assures him that he shall by the 20th, be in possession of Cumana. He may then without difficulty march to Lagaira, which not being in a defensible state, it is thought will fall in an easy prey, and thus the independence of the Carracay be secured.

In addition to the above, we have further advices by the *Globe*, arrived at the Vineyard, from Port-au-Prince. They state various particulars, relating to the sanguinary battles between the royalists and independents, the results of these engagements appear to have been favorable to the revolutionists, though they were compelled to set fire to their square.

dron, to save it from falling into the hands of the Spanish fleet, which unexpectedly appeared off Barcelona. These accounts do not, however, confirm the report of a general massacre of the inhabitants of Barcelona. The official account of these events, from the royal army, will give a different complexion to them; but on either side great exaggerations are to be expected.

Baltimore, March 31.—Captain Thomas of the schooner *Traverse* the Ocean, informs us that he was on board the *Fourth of July*. Com. Taylor, on the 4th of the present month, and was informed by the commodore that the *Patricio* had taken, and were in possession of *Pensacola*. The captain further stated in corroboration of the above mentioned fact, that he had ordered several prizes to that port, instead of sending them to Cape Francois as he had usually done.

Telegraph.

Extract of a letter dated Demarara, Jan. 9. "We have had three smart shocks of an Earthquake within the space of the last four months, as follows:—One on the 17th of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—One on the 9th of December; and another on the 22d of that month, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, midnight. The last was truly alarming. The darkness of the night, the howling of dogs and other animals, the cracking of houses, the tremendous rumbling noise of the shock, which lasted more than a minute, excited the most dreadful apprehensions.—But thanks be to God, the morning arose, and it was found that the Colony had sustained but little injury."

AMSTERDAM, JAN. 15.

Prompt Punishment.—Capt. de Noran, of Embden, in a letter dated Tripoli, Nov. 11th, writes:—That on the 25th of September his vessel, sailing under the English Hanoverian flag, was captured by a Tripolitan ship of war, which carried her into Tripoli the 10th of November, with the English Hanoverian flag half way up his fore-top-gallant-mast.—That on seeing this, the British Consul took down his flag, and went in company with Captain de Noran, to the Bey, and made his representation.—That the Bey gave immediate orders for the arrest of the captain of the cruiser, and directed the Hanoverian vessel and crew to be restored forthwith; which was done under a salute of cannon. And while the vessel was re-hosting her colors, the captain of the man of war was hung up to his mast, at the same height he had hung the flag not half an hour before—as a satisfaction to the Anglo-Hanoverian flag.

Kingston, (Jam.) Feb. 27.—Accounts from St. Jago de Cuba state, that the ship *Frances & Mary*, with 123 convicts on board, from Barbadoes bound to the bay of Honduras, put into that port on the 5th inst. in distress. The convicts are represented to have been in a very mutinous state.

An Epidemic, supposed to be the yellow fever, has prevailed at Tobago for most part of the winter, carrying off a tenth of the population.

Accounts have been received from St. Helena, to the 3d. Nov. stating that Bonaparte was somewhat indisposed; and that Piotowski, his Polish attendant, had been sent from that island to the Cape of Good Hope.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Scarcity in New Settlements.

Augusta, (Geo.) March 17.—By a gentleman from Alabama, we are informed that the population of Monroe County exceeds ten thousand, nearly all of whom have removed to that county since the 1st of October, 1815, at which time the whole population of that county was not supposed to amount to five hundred; that in consequence of this rapid influx of inhabitants, and the incipient state of the settlement, provisions had become so scarce as to nearly threaten some of the most recent settlers with absolute starvation; but from this distressing situation they had sanguine hopes of being shortly relieved, as a number of the most respectable merchants of the neighborhood of the Alabama and Tombigby, together with some of the most opulent of the farmers of the latter place, had associated themselves for the purpose of procuring provisions from Tennessee; and several agents had been despatched, some for the purpose of forwarding provisions down the Mississippi, thence by Mobile, and thence up the rivers Tombigby and Alabama, and others for the purpose of forwarding waggon immediately by the way of Fort Deposit, Fort Jackson, &c. and that some of the waggoners were expected to arrive about the 10th inst. Many families intending to move to that country have been compelled to stop on the frontiers of this state, and many have been compelled to return, after nearly reaching the place of their destination, in consequence of scarcity of provisions, which, through the Indian country, are not to be had at any terms, many of the Indians and half breeds having sold out so near as to threaten themselves and families with extreme want.

Hydrophobia.—On 25th March medical aid was called in to Mr. John Wolf, near Germantown, Penn. who complained of a violent pain in the shoulder extending to the neck. It was supposed to be a rheumatic attack and treated accordingly. On Friday, when Dr. Runkle saw the patient, who was about twenty-two years old, he was struck with an expression of wildness in the eye and general aspect of alarm. These symptoms, for the first time induced an idea that the case was very different from what it had heretofore been supposed. The Dr. asked for some water; as soon as it was brought, the patient shrunk back with alarm—the water was then taken out of his sight and poured from one vessel to another, the sound produced a still more serious alarm in the patient, and left no longer any doubt as to the nature of the disease. Upon strict inquiry it was found that Mr. Wolf had been to Philadelphia in the month of December last, and was bit in the calf of the leg, through his woolen pantaloons, by a small dog; no apprehension was excited, nor did any suspicion arise of any ill consequences until Friday last.

The nature of the disease being ascertained, Mr. Wolf felt his situation and expressed his conviction that his death was inevitable. He requested his father to put him in irons—this his father refused to do; the young man then had the irons procured, put a padlock on, locked it, and gave the key to his father. He then desired to see the Rev. Mr. Wack, with whom he had much religious conversation, prayed with fervor and resigned himself to the will of his Creator. Soon after the departure of Mr. Wack the disorder attained its height, and Mr. Wolf died about six o'clock on Saturday evening.

The Nail Factory in Chester, Penn. was damaged by fire lately. This factory employs 43 machines, each of which can weekly work off a ton of iron.

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON:

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1817.

As many of our Subscribers, and others, who may read this number, may never have seen the original Prospectus of the Recorder, it is thought expedient at this time to give a short sketch of the plan first proposed, and which we design in future to pursue.

One half of this paper is devoted to Religious Intelligence; and is designed to give a full account of all the great and interesting events which are taking place in the religious world. The materials for this department, as far as respects our own country, are derived immediately from the most authentic sources; and arrangements are made, at considerable expense, for obtaining such European publications as will enable us to give the earliest and most important intelligence from foreign countries. This department will contain accounts of the institution and progress of plans for promoting the cause of religion and morals—it will consist of the latest and fullest accounts of the proceedings of Bible, Missionary, Tract, Charitable, Education, Moral and Peace Societies, and of every association whose object is to restore and preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath, to encourage the execution of the Laws, or to suppress and discountenance vice. It is not intended nor desired by us, to interfere with, or diminish the circulation of religious Magazines; on the contrary, it is desired and hoped, that the demand for these most useful publications will be increased by the influence of the Recorder. The remaining half of the paper is devoted to the News of the day, including Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Agricultural articles, Public Documents, Poetry and Miscellaneous matter. It will be our endeavor to obtain the earliest information of all such events as mankind usually deem important, and to arrange it in a condensed and methodical order. Care will be taken to distinguish between rumor and well authenticated fact, and to establish and perpetuate a character for fairness and veracity.

Party Politics will not be admitted. We view it as no small evil in our country, that politics, which are not the supreme concern of man, have been suffered to usurp such an unreasonable share of public & private attention.

On the whole, we observe, no pains will be spared, and considerable expense will be incurred, to make this paper interesting and useful to all classes of people, a vehicle of correct and important information, and such as is desirable that every person should possess and preserve. On this ground, we respectfully solicit the continued and increasing patronage of the Friends of our Country, the Friends of Christianity, the Friends of Peace, and the Friends of Truth.

As it may not be always convenient for our Subscribers to pay in advance, it will in future be satisfactory to us if payment be made any time within six months from the commencement of the year. To those who pay in advance, a discount of 12½ per cent. will be allowed.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

	1817.	1816.
	Brooks. Dearborn. Brooks. Dex.	
BOSTON,	3578	1315
Charlestown,	404	376
Milton,	69	112
Roxbury,	294	333
Dorchester,	243	190
Brookline,	64	46
Salem,	767	678
Marblehead,	72	288
Danvers,	354	180
Lynn,	288	388
Beverly,	397	81
Chelsea,	40	45

In these Towns Gov. Brooks' net gain is 1418.

At the late trial for the election of a Member of Congress in the 3th E. District, the Hon. T. Rice, had 625 votes, Hon. J. Parker, 443, Gen. J. Chandler 518. Scattered 13.

In the 6th, E. Dis. Benj. Brown, Jr. Esq. had 714, Hon. S. Conner, 357, N. Cutler, Esq. 348. Scattered 167.

Another trial is to take place the 1st of May.

Medical Graduates in Harvard University.

At the semi-annual examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, thirteen gentlemen passed the private examination, and five the public examination; the time of study for the rest not expiring until August. The following gentlemen read and defended dissertations at the public examination, and afterwards received the degree of Doctor of Medicine:—

Artemas Brown of Templeton, on "Tetanus." J. Freeman Dana, of Cambridge, on the "Importance of Animal Chemistry." John F. Gardner of Lynn, on "Hydrocephalus Internus." David Osgood of Medford, on "Hydrothorax." George S. Sproston of Maryland, on "Wounds of the Joints." Published by order of the President.

Board of Health.—The following gentlemen, were on Wednesday chosen Members of the Board of Health:—Ward No. 1, James Robinson; Ward No. 2, Joshua Ellis; Ward No. 3, Benjamin Smith; Ward No. 4, Thomas D. Bradley; Ward No. 5, Henry Farnam; Ward No. 6, George A. Otis; Ward No. 7, James Loring; Ward No. 8, Samuel Perkins; Ward No. 9, David W. Bradlee; Ward No. 10, Benjamin Whitman; Ward No. 11, Thos. Jackson; Ward No. 12, Daniel Weld.

MARRIAGES.

In West-Springfield, Mr. William Ardway, to Miss Lydia Street.
In Lynn, Mr. Ezra Paine, to Miss Betsy Pratt.
In Marblehead, Capt. Francis Blackler, to Miss Polly, daughter of Capt. Wm. Hooper.
In Newburyport, Mr. Thomas Pearson, jr to Miss Betsey Pearson.
In Boston, Mr. John Tlleston Fracker, to Miss Nancy Wood—Benjamin Guild, Esq. Counsellor at Law, to Miss Elizabeth Eliot, third daughter of Samuel Eliot, Esq.—Mr. Benjamin Darling, to Miss Blake.—Mr. Henry Oliver to Miss Jane Cooper.

DEATHS.

At sea, Nov. 25, Mr. Stephen Russell Goff, of Boston, aged 24.
In Bristol, (R. I.) Mrs. Sarah, w. of Maj. Russell Warren, 31—Mrs. Hannah, relict of John Fales, Esq. aged 90.
In Providence, Mrs. Lydia, consort of Philip Allen, Esq. aged 66—Mr. Horace Peck, 38.
In Hanover, (N. H.) Mrs. Hannah Kinsman, relict of Col. Aaron Kinsman, aged 73.
In Newmarket, (N. H.) Wentworth Cheswall, Esq. aged 71.
In Lancaster, Mrs. Rhoda, wife of Mr. Knight Sprague, aged 78.
In Holmes' Hole Mr. Henry Sawyer, of Beverly, aged 29.
In Wrentham, Mr. Israel Dodge, 80.
In Rutland, Widow Margaret Smith, 62.
In Charlton, Thaddeus Marble, Esq. 53.
In Sturbridge, Widow Martha Upham, 84.
In Middleborough, Col. Edward Sparrow, 71.
In Richmond, (Mass.) Mr. Levi Beebe, 74.
In Hinsdale, the wife of Rev. Theodore Hinsdale, aged 69.
In Coventry, John Colegrove, Esq. 74.
In Burlington, Mr. Timothy Winn, aged 76.
In Cohasset, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Prentiss Hobbs, aged 66.
In Lynn, Miss Ann Lye, aged 27, daughter of Widow Anna Lye.
In Ipswich, Miss Betsey Crocker, aged 44.
In Rowley, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Daniel Spafford, late of Newburyport.
In Bradford, suddenly, Lieut. William Bailey, aged 66.
In Plymouth, Mr. John Otis, aged 74, formerly of Barnstable.
In Bridgewater, Joseph Bassett, Esq. 68.
In Rutland, Mr. L. wis Cannon.
In Charlestown, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Gould, of Lunenburg, aged 71.—Mrs. Martha Mills, 76.
In the United States Marine Hospital, at Charlestown, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1817, viz:—Gabriel Wilson, coloured man, of Boston, aged 37; Benjamin Fairfield, of Arundel, Maine, aged 24; John Mandel, of Portugal, aged 34; Jeremiah Tumbler, coloured man, of Connecticut, aged 37.
In Boston, Mrs. Sarah Milton, aged 58.—Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Timothy Warren, aged 62—Caleb Bingham, Esq. aged 60—Mrs. Hannah Smith, relict of Samuel S. Esq. 62.
On board sch. Six-Brothers, Jan. 14, the day of her sailing from this port, Mr. Elisha Wild, of Boston, aged 29.—He fell from the fore shrouds, struck his head on the windlass, and instantly expired.

SACRED ORATORIO.

THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, in compliance with numerous solicitations, will THIS EVENING, perform an ORATORIO consisting of a Selection of some of the best Solos and Chorusses, from the Oratorios lately performed in King's Chapel.

PART I.

Rec. Thus saith the Lord
Cuo. And the Glory of the Lord
Solo. The people that walked in darkness
Cuo. For unto us a Child is born
Rec. He was cut off
Solo. But thou didst not leave his soul
Duet. Hail Judea
Cuo. Hail Judea, Happy Land
Solo. Lord, when my thoughts with wonder roll
Cuo. Awake the Harp
Rec. In splendor bright
Cuo. The Heavens are telling
PART II.
Duet. The Lord is a man of war
Cuo. He gave them Hailstones
Solo. Let the bright Seraphim
Cuo. The horse and his rider
Rec. Ye Sacred Priests
Solo. Farewell ye limpid springs
Solo. Waft her angels
Cuo. Strike the Cymbal
Solo. Angels ever bright and fair
Solo. Most beautiful appear
Cuo. The Lord is great
PART III.
Air. 'Tis Liberty, dear Liberty alone
Duet. Come ever smiling Liberty
Solo. Now vanished before the holy beams
Cuo. A new created world
Solo. On Thee each living soul awaits
Solo. The marvellous work
Cuo. And to th' eternal vaults
Solo. Rolling in foaming billows
Solo. Achieved is the glorious work
Cuo. On mighty pens
Cuo. The Lord gave the word
Solo. This world is all a fleeting show
Solo. Worthy is the Lamb that was slain.
Cuo. HALLELUJAH.

The performance will commence precisely at half past 6 o'clock.
Tickets for admission to the performances, at \$1 each, may be obtained at the Bookstores of O. C. Greenleaf, Court-street; West & Richardson; and Munroe & Francis, Cornhill; S. H. Parker's Circulating Library, No. 1, Water-street; Franklin Musical Warehouse, Milk-street; G. Graupner's, Franklin-street; and David Francis' Bookstore and Library, Newbury-street—and at the Door.

NOTICE.

HOMES & HOMER, inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken into Copartnership Mr. JAMES BONNER, and their business in future will be transacted under the firm of
HOMES, HOMER & BONNER,
who have for sale at No. 33, Union street, an extensive assortment of Hard Ware and Cutlery Goods.
April 8.

CHEAP GOODS!

(Opposite the Old Court-House.)

JAMES BREWER, having removed from his former stand, to No. 92, Court-street, offers for sale, at reduced prices,—
1 case undres'd Calicoes, nicest kind; 1 do. Screens and India Fans; 1 do. Flowers; nice light and dark English Gingham, at 1s. 6d. per yard; yard wide Cottons, at 9d.; nice Linens, 1s.; Ladies' undres'd pocket Hdkfs. Also, English and American Gingham, and Shirtings, with a general assortment of fancy Goods, which will be sold proportionably low.
April 8.

Boarding and Day School.

No. 2, Winter-Street.

MRS. SCOTT'S spring term will commence in April for the reception of young ladies who are instructed in the following useful and ornamental branches of education, and to whose morals and deportment every attention is paid. Reading, Writing, Grammar, Orthography, Plain Sewing, Working Muslin, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition, History, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Embroidery, Tambouring, Rug Work, Crayons, Chalk Heads, Transparency, Drawing and Painting in Water colors, on Paper, Silk and Velvet. Terms made known on application.
April 8.

POETRY.

From the Centinel.

The following communication is from a very worthy Husbandman in this vicinity.

WAR PERSONIFIED.

Twas lovers of peace all agreed, as a band
Of brothers and friends, well united we stand.
Let mildness and harmony reign far and wide;
All wrath and contention forever subside.
Political feuds and sectarian strife
Be banished far hence: they're the brambles
Of life.

We'll walk in the beautiful heavenly way;
The vicious slurs, who are wand'ring astray;
Lay open the crimes, and the horrors of WAR!
A monster as vile, we're compell'd to abhor:
An idol so craving, so thirsty for blood,
Though recently fed with no less than a flood,
Still calls for his thousands and thousands of men—

Supply his demands to the full—and what then?
Insatiably greedy, he'll always complain,
While men are his prey, and will feed him a gain.
Let the monster be starv'd, and he'll dwindle away.
His triumphs, and terrors, soon fall to decay:
Exhausted with hunger, and dazzled with light,
He'll quickly return to the bottomless pit
When peace is exalted, and virtue men's choice.

This Dugan must fall, and the earth will rejoice.
That day will then dawn, by prophets foretold,
When heavenly peace shall her banners unfold.
Then, the glorious Paraclete! from the mansions above,
Resplend in with beams of salvation and love
Will descend in a blaze of ineffable light,
Dispelling all darkness, and banishing night.
His kingdom of peace and salvation extend,
And in righteousness reign o'er the world,
without end. J. K.

MISCELLANY.

RUSSIAN COSSACKS.

[In the Recorder, vol. 1, page 166, is an interesting letter from Mr. Paterson, respecting a tribe of the Russian Cossacks, called Duhobors. The following is a more particular history of this singular people. It is extracted from the Christian Disciple.]

A remarkable sect of Christians in Russia.

In Russia, as well as in other parts of Christendom, Christians are divided into various sects. Mr. Robert Pinkerton published a work which was reprinted in New York in 1815, entitled "The Present state of the Greek Church in Russia." In the Appendix to this work he has given an account of the different sects of dissenters. Of the sect called Duhobors, he gives many interesting particulars. An abstract of some of the most remarkable things mentioned of this people by Mr. Pinkerton will now be given.

This sect differs very much in its principles and usages both from the Greek Church and the other dissenters. From among the common people since they sprung up about the middle of the last century; they not only threw aside all the ceremonies of the Greek Church, but also rejected baptism and the Lord's Supper. They suffered from all quarters continued persecution, and were regarded, as distributors of the public peace, and as the offscouring of society. Being reproached and misrepresented to the government they were frequently sent into exile as the worst of criminals. In this manner the persecution continued until the reign of Alexander.

In 1801 two senators were sent to review the affairs of the government in Ukraine. They were the first who represented this people to the Emperor in a true light. They were prior to this, scattered in different provinces. The Emperor gave them permission to settle at a place called Malshnia Vodi. Here they formed two settlements in 1804.

Their name is supposed to have been given them by an arch-bishop to point out their heresy; for Duhobors signifies a *wrestler with the Spirit*.

The origin of the sect is unknown to its present members. But besides being dispersed through many provinces of Russia, they say they have many members in Germany and Turkey.

"Excepting their principles of faith, says Mr. Pinkerton, the Duhobors, in their domestic and social life, may serve as an example to all other sects." They had most exemplary lives; they are sober, industrious, diligent in their occupations, and of good and gentle dispositions. Laziness and drunkenness are vices not suffered among them.

They hold their meetings in private houses. In the course of their meetings, they pray one after another; sing psalms, and explain the word of God. They have no appointed priest, but confess Jesus Christ to be the only just, pure and undefiled priest, and he their only teacher. Every one speaks according to the grace given him, to the edification and comforting of his brethren. Even women are not excluded: for, say they, "have not women a spiritual understanding as well as men?"

The virtue which shines with greatest lustre among them is *brotherly love*. They have no private property, but all things common. They are hospitable to strangers, compassionate to such as are in distress, and merciful to their beasts.

Children are in the strictest subjection to their parents—young people pay a profound respect to the aged. They have no kind of punishments among them, except expulsion from their society; and this only for such transgressions as prove the person to have lost the spirit of Christianity. Those who are excluded may be restored, on giving evidence of repentance.

They have no magistrates in their society, and no written laws or regulations; but the society at large governs itself, and each individual in it. They are seldom troubled with divisions and animosities, although two or three young families live together in one house.

Their manner of educating children is simple and peculiar to themselves. As soon as a child begins to speak, the parents teach him to get by heart short prayers and psalms, and relate to him such short passages of the sacred history as are calculated to engage his attention. In this manner they continue to instruct their children in the doctrines of the gospel till they are of age. When the children have thus learned by heart several prayers and psalms they go to the meetings, repeat their prayers and sing psalms with the rest. But this people look upon it as the duty of every parent, not only to teach his own children, but those of his neighbors when opportunity occurs, and to restrain them from folly and sin.

In this way the sentiments of the parents are by little and little instilled into their children, and rooted in their young minds by the exemplary conduct of the parents.

Hence, it has often been observed, that the children of the Duhobors are distinguished among all other children, like stalks of wheat among oats. Their chief and distinguishing dogma is the worshiping of God in spirit and truth; hence they reject external rites as not necessary to salvation. They have no particular creed, but say that they are of the law of God and of the faith of Jesus. Regeneration and spiritual baptism, in their opinion, are the same. They have scarcely any ceremony at their marriages, a reciprocal consent and promise before witnesses is sufficient. They preserve the memory of departed friends only by imitating their good deeds. Death they call a change. They do not say our brother is dead, but our brother is changed. They have no particular ceremonies at a burial.

They do not consider it essential to salvation that a man should be of their society; they say, it is necessary only to understand the ways of the Lord, to walk in them, and to fulfill his will; for this is the way of salvation. They call the theatre the school of Satan. They compare those who dance to young geese, which, in the spring, go out with their dam and frolic upon the green; but still they say, they are but geese, and have no knowledge of God.

They are accustomed to express their ideas in an allegorical manner, and to give a moral signification to many objects. Thus to the name of every day of the week they attach a moral lesson:—

Monday: Understand the works of the Lord.
Tuesday: Regeneration.
Wednesday: The Lord calleth his people.
Thursday: Bless the Lord all ye his saints.
Friday: Sing praises to the name of the Lord.
Saturday: Fear the judgment of the Lord, that thy soul be not ruined by iniquity.
Sunday: Arise from your dead works, and come to the kingdom of heaven.

Twelve Christian virtues they call the twelve friends. There are:—

1. Truth: Which saveth man from death.
2. Purity: Which bringeth man to God.
3. Love: Where love is, God is.
4. Labor: Honorable to the body, and beneficial to the soul.
5. Obedience: The nearest way to salvation.
6. Not judging: The salvation of man without difficulty.
7. Understanding: The first of virtues.
8. Mercy: By the merciful man Satan himself is made to tremble.
9. Subjection: The work of Christ himself, our God.
10. Prayer and fasting: Which unite man with God.
11. Repentance: Than which there is no law and no commandment higher.
12. Thanksgiving: Pleading to God and his angels.

One of their forms of Prayer given by Mr. Pinkerton, is the following:—
"What reason have I to love thee, O Lord! for thou art my life; thou art my salvation, my glory, and praise; thou art my treasure, my eternal riches; thou art my hope and trust; thou art my joy and eternal rest. Shall I rather love vain things, or corrupting or ruinous things, and things that are false, than thee my real life! Thou alone art my life and my salvation; therefore all my hopes and all my desires and the pining of my soul are towards thee only. I will seek thee, O Lord, with my whole heart, with my whole soul, and with my whole mind. To thee alone, in the depths of my soul, I cry: to thee alone I will pour forth my supplications. I know and confess thee in truth, the one true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent, in thy light I shall behold light, and the grace of thy most Holy Spirit—Amen."

When some of this people in 1804, went to St. Petersburg to obtain leave of the Emperor for their brethren to settle at the Molishnia Vodi, they were about to set out for their return just on the eve of the festival of the birth of Christ. They were entreated to stop and spend the holidays in that city. But they replied "for us there is no difference of days, for our festivals are within us."

"They place fasting, not in abstaining from food of every kind, but in abstinence from gluttony and other vices; in purity, in humility, and meekness of spirit."

SIERRA LEONE.

From a Trenton (N. J.) paper, March 24.

The following letter from PAUL CUFFES, was written in answer to one which was sent to him containing several inquiries relative to the coast of Africa, and particularly the colony of Sierra Leone, which he has visited:—
Paul Cuffes is a man of color, a man of reflection, a good man, and competent to form a correct judgment of the interests of the people of color. His opinion, modestly and cautiously given, is of considerable value on the subject of colonizing the Free Blacks:—

Wentworth, 1st month, 8, 1817.

I received thy favor of the 5th ult. not in time to answer thee at Washington. I observe in the printed petition in thy letter, the great and laborious task you are engaged in, and my desires are, that you may be guided by wisdom's best means. I stand, as it were, in a low place, and am not able to see far. But blessed be God, who hath created all things, and who is able to make use of instruments as best pleaseth him, and may I be resigned to his holy will. The population of Sierra Leone, in 1811, was two thousand, and one thousand in the suburbs. Since that time they have not been numbered. But from 1811 to 1815, I think the colony has much improved. They are entitled to every privilege of free-born citizens, and fill stations in their courts. The soil for cultivation is not very flattering, but well situated for a town and ship harbor. The coast of Africa abounds with rivers. The River Gambia lies three hundred and fifty miles N. W. of Sierra Leone, and the island Burso, which lies at the mouth of this river, is said to be very fertile, but unhealthy to northern constitutions. The river Sherborough is about fifty leagues south east of Sierra Leone. I have heard said river much recommended by John Carew, a citizen of Sierra Leone. These may do for small beginnings. But were there a willingness for a general removal of the people of color, and the Cape of Good Hope could be obtained, I think it looks most favorable.

The river Congo, which lies near the equator, the population is said to be great, and the soil fertile. If there was a spot fixed on in Africa, and another in the United States of America, would it not answer the best purpose to draw off the colored citizens. I think it a good plan for a vessel and suitable persons to

discover what place would be most advantageous to colonize these persons. Sierra Leone, as I have been informed, is the only British colony on the coast, though there are many trading factories. In our ardent desires for the liberation of the African race, hope we may not be unmindful to make use of every wise and prudent means, more effectually to put a stop to the citizens of the United States being concerned in carrying on the slave trade, either by requesting the governor of Sierra Leone to detain our citizens and deliver them to our government, as prisoners taken in the clandestine trade, or furnish our government with such evidence as would enable it to proceed against them according to law.

MURDER OF MISS HAMILTON.

New-York, March 29.—We have been obligingly favored with the following extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. HATCHER, of Lansingburg, to his sons in this city, giving a circumstantial disclosure of the facts in relation to this unhappy and awful event. This extract will be read with deep interest, and the community will rejoice that the inhuman monsters are at last detected:—

"I presume you have heard that Thomas Lent, of the borough about six miles from Watford, has been committed to jail as one of the murderers of Miss Hamilton. He was engaged in this guilty business with another, of the name of Sickler, a native of the same town. Lent has confessed all the particulars, to which he has subjoined his signature. They are briefly as follows:—Lent and Sickler had enlisted in the army, from which they deserted and returned home, but being pursued, they, to prevent being taken, determined to go to New-York. Sickler resolved to violate the chastity of the first female he should conveniently meet. They met Miss Hamilton in Athens, near her father's house. Sickler seized her with one hand round the waist, and with the other pressed upon her mouth. Lent took her by the legs. They carried her about a quarter of a mile up to the fatal bridge. There Sickler committed the rape; and (as Lent says) on account of her struggles and agonized resistance, Sickler asked Lent for his club, with which Sickler broke in her skull, and having robbed her of her gold earrings, threw the body into the creek. They both ran, & reached a barn about 2 miles below Catskill, where they slept that night. In the morning they got on board a Troy sloop, arrived soon after in New-York, tarried there a day or two, and then returned on the west side of the river; stopped near Catskill, hired themselves out for a month, stole two horses, were overtaken, and committed to Catskill jail for the theft; broke jail and returned to the borough. After some time Sickler went to the westward, where he has resided nearly ever since, in Cayuga county. But the eye of God is upon the wanderings of the murderer, and he often takes from him the common prudence of the human mind. It was so in this case. Sickler had given frequent hints (obscurely indeed) that he and Lent had perpetrated the crime in question, but these hints were not regarded as anything more than the vain boasts of abandoned villainy. At last, however, the thing was bro't to light. Lent's wife was found by her husband reading; he asked her what she said the Bible; he snatched it from her, swearing bitterly, and threw it into the fire—she got it out again, and a quarrel ensued, in which he threatened her life, and told her he had killed one woman already, and would kill her. Her sister's husband, Isaac Armstrong, came in at this time, and heard the words. He mentioned them at Mr. Trip's, at whose house Sickler had been brought up, and where he had boasted of the crime. This brought to their recollection what they had heard Sickler say in Lent's presence; and mentioned it to Isaac Armstrong. He came down to Watford, and told it to Mr. Franklin Livingston, the Deputy Sheriff, who went up and took Lent at his own risk; summoned the witnesses; and after several examinations, Lent confessed the whole. Mr. Livingston, empowered by the Recorder of Albany and the Lieutenant-Governor, set off in pursuit of Sickler last week, and I hope by this time has got in safe custody the other monster."

LAST WEEK'S OMISSIONS.

America and Russia.

Our readers have seen, (says the National Intelligencer of Saturday 22d ult.) extracts from English papers, and verbal advice from Europe, that the difference between the United States and the Russian government is said to have been satisfactorily adjusted. It has given us pleasure to learn, that this report is not without foundation, and that information has been received by government, indirectly from Mr. Harris, our Charge d'Affaires in Russia, that immediately on being made acquainted with the true state of the case, by means of the dispatches of which Mr. Cole was the bearer, the Emperor expressed his conviction that not the government of the United States, but the Russian officers in this country, had been to blame in the transaction, which had been incorrectly represented to him.

The conduct of the Emperor, in yielding his first impressions at once to just explanations from our government, is an evidence of the continuance of the disposition, which that Sovereign has always shown to maintain amicable relations with the United States. The frankness and promptitude of the Executive in making these explanations directly to the government of Russia, has secured the honorable termination of a controversy, which however absurd in its origin, might, by the intrigues of those disposed to foment it, have become important in its consequences.

Rum Key.—The situation of this island is placed very erroneously in the present charts, both with respect to its size, as well as latitude and longitude, which has deceived many. Rum Key is about ten miles long, and three and three quarters wide; it lies in lat. 23, 38 N. and long. 74, 45 W. of Greenwich. On making it from the eastward it appears very hilly; on the summit of the highest are several houses; and on nearer approach to the S. E. part of it, two remarkable white cliffs will be seen; a little to the westward of which is the Bay called Port Nelson, or St. George's Bay, where ships lead with safety. This side of the island may be approached with safety. The variation in 1816 was observed to be five degrees eastwardly.

The following information was communicated to us by one of the Agents employed by this State in adjusting their claims against the United States. The United States have advanced to the state of Connecticut towards its claims for the services of the militia Fifty thousand Dollars. No settlement of accounts has taken place further than to ascertain that so much, at any rate, was due.—Conn. Cour.

On War.

"It is said that war sweeps of the idleness, luxury, and vicious members of the community—Monstrous argument! If a government may for this end plunge a nation into war, it may with equal justice, consign to the executioner any number of its subjects, whom it may deem a burden on the State. The fact is, that war commonly generates as many profligates as it destroys. A disbanded army fills the community with at least as many abandoned members as at first it absorbed."

Population of Paris.

The French Almanac for 1817 give the following table of the population of Paris for 1815. Of 20,000 children (as nearly as possible) born every year in Paris, 10,000 only attain the age of 20, and 6,800 attain the age of 45. One fourth of the children born die within the first year, and one third never attain two years of age. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the French Government in support of vaccination, deaths by small pox form a considerable item in this bill of mortality. The calculator proceeds to draw this inference, that if the whole population of France be 25 millions, the middle term of human beings, who attain the age of 20 years is 251,690. Of the 22,522 children born in 1814, 13,630 were born in wedlock, and 8,992 out of wedlock, which seems to prove, that morals are in corruption in the ratio of about 13 to 8 or that there are nearly two honest women for one loose one. It is the custom in Paris, to strike, at the mint of medals, pieces called marriage tokens, which are given by bridegrooms to brides, on the celebration of marriage—of these there were sold, during the first and second quarters of the year 1812, 1,171 and during the 2d and 3d quarters of the year 1811, 2,242, being an increase of 1,053.

English Soup Establishment.

LONDON, DEC. 20.—In Spitalfields and its environs, upwards of 3,000 quarts of soup are now daily delivered out to deserving objects at a halfpenny a quart; and arrangements are likely soon to be completed, by which the number of quarts will be increased to 6,000. The meat, of which the soup is made, consists of whole fore-quarters of beef, and great attention is paid to have it of the best quality; the price which the society give is 7s. 9d. per cwt. being just under 3d. per lb. and the following is a list of the ingredients which are used, and which are calculated to make 3,040 quarts:—Beef 856 lb.—Scotch Hare, 426 lb. Split Peas, 317 lb.—Onions, 40 lb.—Salt, 62 lb. Pepper, 3lb. 14oz.

The boilers in which the soup is made are of cast iron (copper being highly objectionable) the meat is put in the water when it is boiling, or nearly so, at six o'clock in the evening, in which state it continues all night; and in the morning, at six o'clock, the other ingredients are added; at nine o'clock the delivery commences, and finishes about twelve. This society is managed by a committee of the subscribers, and it is a standing rule that none of its members shall derive any emolument from the institution, two members of the committee attend daily, both at the making and at the delivery of the soup. In addition to the Soup Society, there are two others who assist in the distribution of the fund subscribed, viz. the Spitalfields Association and the Benevolent Society, the Sub-Committees of which visit the poor from house to house, and relieve their necessities as far as circumstances will admit.

Expensive and Injurious.

From the New-York Evening Post.
Mr. E. in.—It being the general opinion that there are at least sixteen hundred small groceries kept in this city in all of which ardent spirits are sold in the smallest quantity the purchaser may desire. And this redundancy being considered not only as useless, but in itself an injury to the morals and comforts of the lower class of society, I have, in addition to the objection to their being allowed to exist, to offer you the following calculation, which will show a part of the loss which their continuance annually occasion to the community, merely from the expenditure for rent for those shops, and the loss of labor of those who are uselessly employed in attending them. Rent of 1600 apartments for retailing liquors, taken on an average \$120,000 of \$75 per annum.
Labor of 1600 men, which, at the most moderate calculation may be estimated at \$200 per annum. \$320,000
Making an aggregate of \$440,000 which unquestionably bad, for the benefit of the community, better been thrown away than so expended, and which is, I presume, one of the principal causes of distress, which, notwithstanding the innumerable charitable societies with which this city abounds, we every winter called to relieve. A CITIZEN.

A few days ago, a baptism took place at Rothwell church, where the united ages of the mother and daughter, and aunt and her niece, and two sisters, all present at the ceremony, did not amount to NINETEEN.—London paper.

Literary Notice.—A Course of Family Prayers by the Rev. Augustus Toplady, are recently published by B. P. & C. Williams. This little manual has passed thro' more than ten large editions in London and has long been esteemed by different denominations of Christians.

On the 22d inst. at the Catholic Church in this town, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cheverus conferred the holy order of Deacon on Mr. Dennis Ryan. The Pope of Rome has restored the Rev. Dr. Gallagher and Dr. Brown as Pastors of the Roman Catholic Churches in Charleston, S. C.

DEATHS.

A letter from Mr. Thomas Doubleday, supercargo of ship Sally, Bertoddy, from Calcutta for Boston, dated at sea, March 8, mentions the death on board that ship, of Mr. Winslow Watson, 1st officer, near the line; William Deverell, seaman, of Boston; W. P. Winslow, do. do.; Isaac Winslow, do. of the Vineyard; Jonathan Quin, do. shipped at Calcutta; Abraham Lee, seaman, drowned in Calcutta river; Samuel Hayes, seaman; George Lucas, do.; F. Crowley, do.
In Philadelphia, Rev. Emmanuel Nunez Carvalho, Pastor of the Hebrew Congregation. In Baltimore, Mr. Sampson Stoddard White, aged 28, formerly of Boston.
In New-Orleans, Capt. Caswell Beal, of Boston, aged 38.
In New-York, Major-General Peter Curtiss, aged 55.
In Oxford, (N. Y.) Mrs. Susannah, wife of Mr. Joseph Bronds, 68.
In New-London, Mrs. Sarah Norwood Cushing, wife of Gen. Thomas H. C.
In Atkinson, (N. H.) Mrs. Lydia Dow, 26.
In Johnston, (R. I.) John Smith, Esq. 82.
In Smithfield, (R. I.) Mr. Uriah Arnold, 96.

Schools.—Federal.

MR. LYON returns thanks to the patrons of the school, and informs them, and the public, that the quarterly commences 1st of April, for boys opens at 8 o'clock, and for girls at 9 o'clock, P. M. The studies that purpose; Arithmetic, Grammar, Writing with a pen, the use of large Maps and Globes, Composition once a week, on some subject, including Stationery, and per quarter. School for Misses commences 1st of April, at 11 o'clock, and closes at 1. Students as above, except Declaration. Tuition, dollars per quarter.

He has also a school for smaller "Junior School," in which are taught, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, by his brother, including Stationery seven dollars per quarter, five dollars per quarter for board. School opens at 8, and closes at past 5 o'clock, P. M. Lessons will be assigned for all to study out of school, and no school continued in school whose pupils school hours are interrupted by any idleness or amusement.

Copywriting Form.—The subscribers have formed a business under the firm of W. F. J. DAMON & CO. for the purpose of transcribing business, and tender their services to the public. W. F. J. Damon & Co. N. E. corner of N. 4th and 5th streets, 400 boxes No. 1, 2, and 3. 50 boxes No. 4, 5, and 6. 70 tons Logwood.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. The packet ship NATIVE, Captain master, having the most of her cargo will sail with all possible dispatch, for or passage, having good accommodations to the Master on board, on Central Wharf, (North side) to Charleston, No. 41, or W. F. J. Damon & Co. Long-Wharf.

Printing Ink.

W. & E. COVERLY, No. 40, N. 1st St. 400 lbs. No. 1. 700 " " 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. The above is put up in strong boxes, containing 15 to 20 pounds each, and transported 200 miles by land with orders will be immediately attended to the ink forwarded without delay. N. B. A liberal credit given, and Cash.

Fine Cambric Cotton Bales.

JOSIAH DOW, up stairs, No. 10, N. 1st St. has this day received from New-York—1 case extra fine Cotton Bales, at the low price of 25.3d. each bale, hand, a few pieces of India Cotton, damaged.

Witherspoon on Education.

JUST published, and for sale by C. S. HILLIARD, at the Boston Bookstore, Cornhill, & S. T. ARMSTRONG, N. E. corner of N. 4th and 5th streets, 400 boxes No. 1, 2, and 3. 50 boxes No. 4, 5, and 6. 70 tons Logwood.

Please to Notice.

SAMUEL KIDDER is happy to inform the inhabitants of Charleston, that he has been enabled to form his business as Agent at his famous Stand under Washington Hall, town, Massachusetts, where he offers complete assortment of Genuine

Medicine.

Dr. S. K. has had twenty years experience in the line of his profession, curing many of his branches; and has a cured many of the inhabitants of Charleston, and his vicinity, for which he offers his acknowledgments.—He solicits, and himself he shall receive a continuance of patronage. 2m

GEORGE GOULD.

Druggist and Apothecary, No. 50, N. 1st St. (Opposite West-Row Street). RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has already received, and flatters himself that the experience he has acquired in business for more than twelve years, will justify him in giving a further share in their patronage. Personal attention paid to the preparation of medicines.

Physicians' prescriptions will be prepared to order. G. Gould keeps constantly for sale, Spear's CALCINED MAGNESIA, a superior in cases of indigestion, &c. to any other medicine at present in use. For the convenience of the neighborhood, there will be a supply of Alcohol at the House in Poplar-street, where Dr. Batheider, kept, and with great care, and can be got elsewhere.

THE RECORDER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, NATHANIEL WILLIAMS, No. 3, Suffolk-Buildings, CORNHILL, BOSTON.